UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24617
5 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992 (S/24600) submitted pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992),

Concerned about the difficulties encountered by the United Nations Protection Force in the implementation of resolution 762 (1992) due to cease-fire violations and in particular to the creation of paramilitary forces in the United Nations protected areas in violation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of "ethnic cleansing" in the UNPAs and of forcible expulsion of civilians and deprivation of their rights of residence and property,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration (S/24476) signed in Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Welcoming in particular the agreement, reaffirmed in the Joint Declaration, concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General including the steps taken to ensure the control of the Peruca dam by the United Nations Protection Force;

2. Authorizes the United Nations Protection Force to assume responsibility for monitoring the arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the

Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation, as appropriate, with the European Community Monitoring Mission, looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on how this is implemented, and calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in its performance of this new task;

3. Calls on all parties and others concerned to improve their cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of the tasks it is already undertaking in the United Nations protected areas and in the areas adjacent to the UNPAs;

4. Urges all parties and others concerned in Croatia to comply with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, especially with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces, including paramilitary forces;

5. Endorses the principles agreed by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 30 September 1992 that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes;

6. Strongly supports the current efforts of the co-chairmen of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia to ensure the restoration of power and water supplies before the coming winter, as mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and calls on all the parties and others concerned to cooperate in this regard;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24618
5 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1/ and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, inter alia, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

1. Reaffirms its call, in paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992), upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former

---

1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Yugoslavia, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish as a matter of urgency an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolution 771 (1992) and the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission of Experts and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps called for by resolution 771 (1992);

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24619
6 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF GEORGIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the grave and deteriorating situation in Georgia as a result of armed conflict unleashed in Abkhazia, threatening regional and international peace and security, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Georgia, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation there and take appropriate action to restore peace and stability in the region.

(Signed) Tedo JAPARIDZE
First Deputy Foreign Minister

92-48415 3485f (E) 061092

061092

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24620
6 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL AND TURKEY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We are addressing this letter to you as members of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The Contact Group, representing the 47 States members of OIC, is mandated by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to follow up the tragic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to keep developments in the former Yugoslavia under review.

As winter approaches a great tragedy awaits the already suffering people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Vulnerable segments of the population, consisting of children, the elderly and the ill, are at special risk due to lack of adequate food, shelter and medical facilities. The international community is unable to deliver sufficient humanitarian assistance to the victims. The situation is made worse by the continued aggression of the Serbian elements who, through artillery and air attacks on civilian targets, continue to violate the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and the basic norms of civilized behaviour. "Ethnic cleansing", an affront to humanity, continues without let-up. The principal victims of these atrocities are the Muslims whose very existence in their ancestral lands is being threatened.

We had nourished the hope that, following the London Conference, effective action would be taken to put an end to the brutal Serbian attacks and that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina would find some relief. These hopes have been dashed. We are now facing a situation where perhaps one tenth of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina will perish as a result of starvation, exposure and disease. We regret that attempts to bring to an end the suffering of the Bosnian people have so far failed. The critical moment has come when the international community can no longer put off shouldering its responsibilities.

Given this grim situation, the Contact Group of OIC has decided to call for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider taking the following urgent action.

(a) Although a considerable amount of time has elapsed since the Security Council adopted resolution 770 (1992), the military elements of those countries prepared to participate in the expansion of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina have yet to be deployed. The unhindered delivery of humanitarian relief to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the population of Sarajevo, should get under way immediately. To this end, safe corridors have to be established and effective measures must be taken to stop anyone from hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(b) At the London Conference, agreement was reached on the establishment of a "no-fly zone" as a confidence-building measure. The Security Council should take appropriate measures to prevent the air attacks by the Serbian side against targets in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The effective enforcement of these measures is a necessity given the consistent disregard by the Serbian side of its commitments as well as of Security Council resolutions;

(c) Steps should be taken to bring before an international tribunal those responsible for the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", for mass killings and the commission of other grave breaches of international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. Emphasis should be given to holding accountable those who are in a position to order the commission of these crimes against humanity. The States members of OIC are prepared to support all measures that can be taken to this end within the Security Council or in conjunction with other United Nations bodies.

We would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Egypt

(Signed) Jamsheed K. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan

(Signed) Keba Birane CISSE
Ambassador
Permanent Rerpesentative of
Senegal

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

(Signed) Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires
Permanent Mission of
Saudi Arabia

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Turkey

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24621
6 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and in English, of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at Luxembourg on 5 October 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

92-48348 35751 (E) 061092 061092

061092

/...

best copy available

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on former Yugoslavia

The Community and its member States fully support the continuing efforts of Lord Owen and Mr. Vance to bring about a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement. Despite these efforts, widespread violence and cruelty, the slaughter and deliberate deprivation of civilians, savage breaches of international humanitarian law and military aggression persist in many areas. The Community and its member States are pressing for urgent action in the United Nations for the implementation of agreements reached in the London Conference, including a no-fly zone in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and subsequent agreements such as the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula. They are actively involved in steps to secure the deployment of protected humanitarian convoys, the tightening of sanctions measures, the release of detainees and the closure of detention camps and the supervision of heavy weapons.

The increasing evidence of atrocities, including mass killings and ethnic cleansing, principally by Serbian groups, must be collected systematically and investigated. The Community and its member States support the action in hand in the United Nations to establish a mechanism for the collection of data and a commission of experts to assist the Secretary-General in the analysis of the evidence. The perpetrators of mass killings and other grave breaches of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible for their actions and the Community and its member States will cooperate with the United Nations and the relevant bodies in ensuring that justice is done.

Another major international relief effort is urgently required to avoid an even greater human tragedy as winter approaches. The resumption of the humanitarian airlift is warmly welcomed. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross are doing invaluable work in all areas and will need even more generous support in the coming weeks in response to the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal. The Community and its member States have contributed substantially to current efforts and are making available increased resources, particularly to cover housing needs. They call upon the international community to make a commensurate response to alleviate the desperate suffering of the population and the refugees of the former Yugoslavia.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24622
6 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 5 October 1992, from the Acting President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Ejup Ganic.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Acting President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina protests vigorously, to the London Conference and its operative body, the United Nations Security Council, regarding the latest attack on the city of Sarajevo.

The barbaric terror against Bosnia and Herzegovina has reached new heights despite the London Conference accords, where the Belgrade regime and its proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina agreed to, inter alia, place their heavy weapons under control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Today, the aggressor used these same weapons in an intensified attempt to advance its positions around Sarajevo.

As of today, however, the aggressor is using inflammable artillery as a new tactic in pursuing "ethnic cleansing" in Sarajevo. Consequently, numerous buildings were left burning, including a hospitality edifice, electrical utility headquarters, county administration building, post office and a number of large residential buildings.

This new tactic of using inflammable artillery leaves the citizens of Sarajevo virtually powerless, since the aggressor has embargoed the city's water supply, and the Security Council has embargoed the country's ability to obtain defensive weapons.

The Security Council must, without delay, proceed with a policy of enforcement in respect of its resolutions and the London Conference accords. Otherwise, the Security Council must, without delay, restore the right of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to defend themselves. The arms embargo imposed on the former Yugoslavia in resolution 713 (1991) should not apply to Bosnia and Herzegovina, if the Security Council is not ready or willing to enforce its resolutions and the London Conference accords.

The Security Council must either enforce its resolutions and the London Conference accords or allow the innocent citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to obtain arms to defend themselves. Failure to do either implicitly supports the burning of Sarajevo. Failure to do either implicitly supports "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Failure to do either implicitly supports the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Ejup GANIC
Acting President of the Presidency

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24623
6 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3120th meeting, on 6 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)":

"The Security Council has followed closely the electoral process which took place in Angola on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with resolution 696 (1991), which it adopted on 30 May 1991 following the peace agreements. The Council is gratified that the presidential and parliamentary elections were held throughout the country in a calm atmosphere and with the participation of a large number of voters. It also wishes to express once again its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and its gratitude for the outstanding efforts that she has made, together with all the personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), to ensure the implementation of that resolution and in particular the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

"The Council expresses its concern at the reports it has received, according to which one of the parties to the peace agreements is contesting the validity of the elections. It is also concerned that certain Generals belonging to the same party have announced their intention of withdrawing from the new Angolan Armed Forces.

"The Council calls upon all the parties to respect the obligations they have assumed within the framework of the peace agreements, and in particular the obligation to respect the final election results. Any challenge must be settled through the mechanisms established for that purpose.

"The Security Council has decided to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the peace agreements, in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The membership of this Commission will be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council."